All Strategy is Eliminated Thinks the Yale-Princeton Amendment to the Momentum Clause Destroys Science.

In my judgment, the foot-ball rules of 1894 could well have stood without nge. They were most carefully con-red. The members of the Rules amittee—Messrs. Camp, of Yale; Mor-of Princeton; Dr. Brocks, of Har-l; Dr. Dashiel, of Johns Hopkins, on their university teams, and had seely followed the course of foot-ball ice the early eighties. They were as-ted in their deliberations by the views, monitions and suggestions contained

has to protect the catcher from being tackled and downed by an opponent, the
reason urred being that the player,
whose gaze is thus fixed on a descending
hail, and who stands with uplifted arms,
ready to catch it, is practically defenseless. The difficulty has been to afford
this protection to the catcher and at the
same time give him or his side the right
of running back with the ball towards
the opponent's goal. Seen return runs,
when the ball is caught from a kick, are
among the most beautiful plays to witness. Last year it was sought to solve
the difficulty by providing that if the
catcher held up his hand before receiving the ball, this act would indicate that
the did not purpose running with it, but
resended to return it by a kick in the
manner preserbed by the rules. Thus
it was thought there would be no reasen for tackling the catcher.
Unfortunately, however, the rule mixcarried. The feeling became prevalent
that the holding up of the hand by the
catcher was the act of a baby, and not
of a feet-ball warrior, and really indicated, not that he thought it best to return the ball by a kick, but that he was
afraid of being tackled while catching
it. Failing thus in its intendment, Yale
and Princeton have repealed this provision of last year's rule and restored the
old rule.

The Harvard-Pennsylvania-Cornell rule.

sion of last year's rule and restored the old rule.

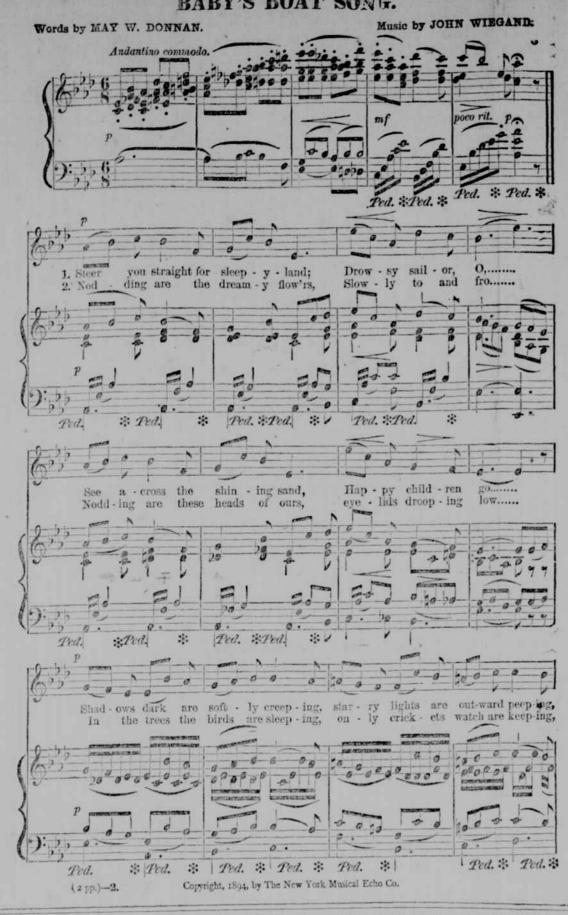
The Harvard-Pennsylvania-Cornell rule of this year, however, seeks still to accomplish the intendment of last year's ameriment. Their substituted rule provides that "after having caught the bail be (the catcher) cannot run with it (thus removing all indentive to tackling him) but may pass it to one of his own side, who can run with it (thus affording an opportunity for a return run) or kick it, otherwise it must be put in play at the spot where the fair catch is made, either from a serimmage or by a field kick."

It is believed that the desideratum referred to may now be realized under the practical operation of this rule. In the two games played by Fennsylvania with Swarthmore and Bucknell the full-back was never tackled once, though many fair catches were made by each of the competing teams.

competing teams.
Laying hands upon and pushing and pulling each other by the line men is another kenerally recognized objectionable feature of the game, and, when perhaps the companions ends in disqualiable feature of the game, and, when per-sisted in, it sometimes ends in disquali-fication. Harvard, Pennsylvania and Cornell have sought to prevent this scrap-ping by amending rule 25 so as to read: "No player shall lay his hands upon, or by the use of his hands or arms inter-fere with an opponent before the ball is put in play."

put in play."
The Yale and Princeton amendment of

BABY'S BOAT SONG.



leep, my dar - ling; sleep, 0 Ped. \* Joy is com-ing; trou - ble fleet-ing is hid ing, Safe face Day from us her \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Tempo 1mo. Ped. Baby's Boat Song .- 2.

opponents," is right in theory, though is doubtful if the contingency thus intraded against actually happened in 'intrade against actually happened in 'intra woman must o' felt bad."

"I did. She rode right on 'n' never looked back, though all the people called them to rule it allowing an opponent them to rule it allowing an opponent done."

One other rule of Harvard, Fennsylva-nia and Cornell must be noted at this point. It is the rule which provides that all four officials, viz., "two umpires, re-feree and linesman" shall be nominated by the captains and confirmed by the faculty athietle committees of the re-spective universities. It is believed that this rule will prove one of the best guar-antees that the game will be fairly play-ad and decided.

d and decided.

A further new rule of Harvard, Penn-ylvania and Cornell is worthy of quo-

sylvania and Cornell is worthy of question:
After the game, all questions of disqualification shall go before a committee of four, to be chosen by the faculty of Athletic Committee of the two competing universities, two from each. The committee shall have power to disqualify for the remainder of the season, for a year, or for any longer time, according to its direction. In case of a tie vote, the committee shall choose a fifth member, and the decision of the majority shall be final.

JOHN C. BELL.

A SYCYCLE EXPERIENCE.

As it Was Brought out in a Park Conversation.

He looks dyspeptic as he sat scowling at the procession of bicycler; he occupied two-thirds of a park-bench and pre-tended not to see the longing looks cast upon it by stout matrons and weary spin-sters.

Finally a stout, good-natured looking

man slipped into the vacant part of the reat, and, lighting a cigar, stuck his thumbs into the armholes of his vest and proceeded to enjoy life.
"Pleasant day," he ventured in an apol-

"Pleasant day," he ventured in an apologetic tone.

The dyspeptic-looking man grunted.
"Been sick, an't ye?"

That opened the dyspeptic-looking man's mouth; "You just bet I have," he replied; "can't get anything to agree with me—not even my wi e. Doctor says it's dyspepsia. I tried enough med cines 'n' patent foods 'n' mineral waters t' kill a horse. Then I just paid my bill 'n' told the doctor I'd save that I had left for a coffin 'n' a cemetery lot." for a coffin 'n' a cemetery lot."
"Ye might try bleyclin'," suggested the other man, hopefully; "I know a fellow

"Hump; I did. Everybody told me to until I got tred an' did. First time I tried I fell off 'n' broke my arm—that laid me up or six weeks 'n' me paying installments on that blamed wheel all the time. I wasn't to be downed by it, though, and soon as I got well I tried it a, an—made the kids take turns in help-in' me till I got the hang of it."

"Yes, I learned in two—"

"Yes, I learned. Got so's I could go alone, 'n' one day I went out in th' park here an' was gettin' along well when one o' those bloomer women rode right up one o' the cross roads 'n' into me.

Boarding House Children.
A friend of the writer, a dear little wean, with one wee daughter as dainty
a berself, said the other day: "I am arrea and eventual experience in total ne, we did not wonder at the statement, ut in order to draw her out concerning er particular grievance we raid: "And thy, pray? You have a very desirable bode in a choice location, and as far a report can verify, the table is all that a should be both in quality and quanti-

those idle adults.

"As a result, she comes out with the strangest remarks, which are applauded by the women as being cute and smart; she isn't like a baby, she is like an old woman, and I sometimes lie awake at night wondering what her future will be with no childhood memories of her own home, her own kitchen and the thousand and one little pleasures that a child only can enjoy under the roof tree of its parents. Think of it—she will never know the joy of making little cakes from the never know what it means to have a left-over bits of bread dough; she will real old-fashioned candy-pull. All that she will have as a recollection of her childhood will be the remembrance of those idle women talking about other people's concerns or their own bodily all-ments."

ments."

This view of boarding house life was new to us, but its sad reality made us look with pity upon any mother and child forced to spend the time of impression-forming amid the circle of listless feminines, with no ambitions beyond their fancy work, and no desires beyond the variation in the Sunday menu.—Philadelphia Press.

bit. The Argentine Republic, Costa Rica

she learned in a week and never had an accident. She—"
But the dyspeptie-looking man did not heed. He had risen to his feet and was gesticulating wildly at an approaching wheelwoman;
"Say, ma'am, you stop!" he yelled.
"You ran into my wheel a week ago an' smashed it, an' I want—"

The pleasant-faced man also sprang to his feet. "Say, that's no way to speak to a lady, he yelled. "That's my wife, an' all I've got to say is that the accident was all your own fault. I'll stop her myself and ask."

But the fair rider was disappearing. know that the best way to get that aid is by creating a public sentiment in their favor. It was this motive which prompted them particularly to send a fine exhibit to the Atlanta Exposition, and they have sent as official representatives two men who are likely to be very valuable to them in accomplishing the end sought. Senor M. Jove and Senor Osio Cotterell are the Commissioners in charge of the exhibit, and they are succeeding in making themselves popular with all of the visitors with whom they are thrown in confact. contact.

The Venezuelan exhibit is in the Trans

line, we did not wonder at the statement, but in order to draw her out concerning her particular grievance we raid: "And why, prey? You have a very desirable abode in a choice location, and as far as report can verify, the table is all that it should be both in quality and quantity."

"Oh, the food's all right, and I could not honestly find fault with the neighborhood, but the life itself will be the ruination of Dorothy," meaning the little daughter before mentioned. "Oh, it is something dreadful," she pathetically continued, "she is getting so horribly precoclous, and there is no way to prevent it. You see, every morning after breakfast there is a gathering of the clans in some one woman's room and there over embroidery of the feeble week's mending that they dignify by the name of work, they all talk scandal be allowed to hear, and all the time there sits that baby of mine on the floor not baif as interested in the doll with which she is supposed to be playing as she is with the conversation going on between those idle adults.

"As a result, she comes out with the strangest remarks, which are applauded by the women as being cute and smart; little, indeed, about these brothers of ours south of the Gulf and the Rio Grande. One of the most striking of all these Southern exhibits is that from the Argentine Republic. This occupies a large space at the end of the Minerals and Forestry Building, and is a very complete show in itself. The Commissioner in charge of this is Dr. Neiderlein, who has represented his country in a similar capacity on a number of different occasions. The space is about 4,000 square feet, bendes a good deal of wall space, which is taken up with fleeces and skins, and a series of pictures showing the topographical character of the country. The display of woods is remarkably fine. There are about 350 different kinds, including some of the finest possible qualities, such as mahogany of the purest polish and oaks and many other hard woods. The collection of fleeces is another interesting feature. There are 150 specimens of this exhibit, each different from the others. The display in cereals is large Corn, tobacco, sugar, and fibre plants are well represented. There are 250 kinds of dyeing, tanning, and medicinal plants. There are 160 skins of animals, wild and domestic, and a unique feature is an exceeding ly interesting exhibit of snakes.

are 100 skins of animals, wild and domestic, and a unique feature is an exceedingly interesting exhibit of snakes.

Over by the Woman's Building, adjoining the pretty little lake, is Costa Rica's Building, where Senor Mangel is on hand at all times to show what his country has, and to sing its praises. Here he serves his visitors with the wonderful Kobana coffee, adjudged the equal of any in the world. He has an excellent display, and people who since their early school days have forgotten that Costa Rica is on the map are rapidly learning of the beauties and the resources of that of the beauties and the resources of that

President Diaz of the Republic of Mexico was anxious to come to the exposi-tion, but a Constitutional requirement is keeps him within the confines of his own gepublic. He has done the next best thing, however, in his promise that Mrs,

Diaz shall come, under the escort of some of the members of his Cabinet, and the ladles of Atlanta are looking forward with delightful anticipation to her coming. Mexico's part in the exposition is not as large as the Directors had hopel it would be, though the display is interesting and some of its features are especially attractive. Later on, a famous Mexican band will be here, to remain through the fair, and the Mexican village, which is in the hands of concessionaires, gives an extremely interesting picture of the life of our neighbors in the South. The builtight will not be given, despite all talk to the contrary. There are a lot of Mexicans connected with this

Bound and bright the

interesting persons, and they already fig-ure largely in the exposition's social life. The Costa Rica Building is an especially The Costa Rica Ruilding is an especially attractive little place, and everybody goes there. The Venezuelan decoration of President Collier—and the same one has been accorded to Gen. Avery—is one which few Americans have received. The order is that of the "Bust of Liberator," by whom is meant Gen. Simon Rollvar, the hero founder of five republics of South America. The third degree of this decoration is the one which goes to these Atlantians, for the first and second are not open to any except native members Atlantians, for the first and second are not open to any except native members of these republics. The presentation was finde with characteristic pomp, and, though the average Atlanta man may affect to sneer at the idea of a decoration, there is not one who does not envy the young President the honor which has come to him by virtue of his office. "Characteric Collier, as everywady knows him. come to him by virtue of his office. "Charloy" Coilier, as everybody knows him,
deserves all the credit which has come
to him for his success in carrying through
this enterprise. He is a splendid fellow,
and a man of rare executive ability, and
this big exposition stands largely as a
monument to his energy and ability. Nobody begrudges him this particular bust,
or any other, for he certainly has not
made a "bust" of Atlanta's big show.—
New York Times.

Lombroso on Nordau.

Lombros on Nordau.

It will be remembered that Dr. Max Norday dedicated his book, "Degeneration," to Prof. Cesare Lombros, and a vowedly based his heterodox conclusions on the italian alientair researches, in an article, however, contributed to the October number of the Century and Magazine, Prof. Lembroso expresses dissent from some of his disciple's ideas.

The Italian teacher legins by caving some kind things of the pupil, whose more extravagant notions he finds himself constrained to reject. He considers have been troy who has most felt the pulse of the times, and who has put his finger on our most open wound, the egutam which sterilizes the moral seeses and renders men cruel to one another. Nordau is also credited with the "supreme merity of applying psychiatrite reasarch, or our knowledge of mental diseases, to literary of a proper proper placed on a coarse other smaller dishe, both most open wound, the egutam mental and the contract of the proper placed on a coarse other smaller dishe, both most open wound, the egutam which sterilizes the moral seeses and renders men cruel to one another. Nordau is also credited with the "supreme merity of applying psychiatrite reasarch, or our knowledge of mental diseases, to literary of applying psychiatrite reasarch, or our knowledge of mental diseases, to literary of applying psychiatrite reasarch, or our knowledge of mental diseases, to literary of applying psychiatrite reasarch, or our knowledge of mental diseases, to literary of applying psychiatrite reasarch, or our knowledge of mental diseases, to literary of a proper placed on the century of the proper placed on the century of t

rodox or startling about it; on the rary, it embodies the judgment of pary observers everywhere and at all

most of his contemporaries, but in the same way, a man of genius is one who does better than most of his contemporaries and in a different way. The latter is an exceptionally organized being; he has physiological and psychological peculiarities; he is afflicted either with the delirium of persecution, or with megalomanna, or with religious frenzy, or, more often still, with psychic collepsy. Having thus defined his own conception of the relation of genius to instally. Prof. Lombroso finds it easy to explain why some of Nordau's notious seem to him erroneous. He insists, for instance that we must regard Wagner as a great musician. That is a question of fact. His music is a great creation because it expresses with extraordinary power one of the most nearly universal senti nents. This is not to say that Wagner was a great poet or a great philipsopher; nor of the most nearly universal sentinents.

This is not to say that Wagner was a seat poet or a great phill-sopher; nor is it to deny that he was a megalomariac, and perhaps crazy in some other ways. These apparent contradictions are really inevitable concomitants. Wagner is a striking example of the fact that it is characteristic of genius to combine extraordinary powers with extraordinary weaknesses. So, too, with Toistoi. In his books, undoubtedly, there are certain strange and even maddish ideas; but no less indubitable is it that, besides these, we encounter great power of observation and profundity of thought Take even the theory of love developed in "The Kreutzer Sonata," upon which mainly Nordau based the charge that Toistoi is no genius, but simply a lunatic: Prof. Lombroso admits that the theory is a delirious one, but he contrais that when one has deducted fron the book all its extravagant philosophy there remains a "atupendous" psychology of matriage, though it be a too pessimistic one. It is pronounced, therefore, a mistake to term Toistoi insone and his books nonsones, because of his mysticism and of his destructive ideas on love and science. Finally, Prof. Lombroso considers that his disciple exaggerates the harmful tendencies imputed to this end of the century. The currents of opinion and feeling whica Nordau describes as so dangerous, seem to his master but ripples on the surface, which are destined to lose themselves in the depths of traditional ideas.—New York Sun.

ing the meal, stood within reach. Besides rice, stews of beans or cracked wheat, with thick soup or sauce poured over them in the great central bowl, are also in fashlon. Spoons, though sometines provided, are often wanting-pieces of thin bread, doubled, serving instead. Knives and forks are unknown, and as there is no special dining-room, there is no furniture suited for one Hence tables and chairs are never seen. So far, indeed, are orientals from thinking it strange to dip their fingers into the common dish that it is a special act of politeness to grope in it for the visitor and lay nice morsels before him, or even to ineist on putting them into als even to insist on putting them into ala mouth.-Hoston Advertiser.

London is perhaps the most eccentric wonder in the history of the world Its

London is perhaps the most eccentric wonder in the history of the world Its vast extent of sordid, inartist c building, and its enormous migratory lodger population, its abundant evidence of wealth, and yet its widespréad areas of local poverty; its feeble-in nded native occupants and the energy of its foreign and provincial immigrants; the sumptuousness of its western mansions and its unlimited extent of squald homes; its ill-arranged, ill-kept and dirty streets, and its political atmosphere are all exceptional, and most of them are in their various ways superlative. Moreover, London, all its gifts considered, is perhaps the least efficient and least influential aggregate of people on the globe.

A population so enormous and condensed is, from sheer imapacity of apprehension, led to take the facts of its condition absolutely and without comparison, and to suppose that in its special sphere the actual condition is at once natural and necessary. London so completely fills the eye of Londoners that they become incapable of measuring its great community or of estimating its condition and its worth by any outer standard. Hence it is that the chief city in the world falls frequently behind those less important places which are not completely overwhelmed by the rown greatness. Petty capitals and large provincial towns kompare themselves with one another, to their mutual bensent. They thus acquire self-conscious modesty, and are not left to the assumpwith one another, to their indutal ben-selt. They thus acquire self-conscious modesty, and are not left to the assump-tion that in their respective areas and communities whatever is, or is determin-ed, must be natural and right,—Quar-terly Review.

Goin' Back to the Farm, Bill,

Goin' Back to the Farm, Bill.

I'm goin' back to farm-inte, Bill—I've left
the crowded town:

If I should want ter leave ag'n, jest take
an knock me down!

Yes, back among the humble ways,
where water, time an' air
Don't cost you half that you can make
In spite of all your care!

Jest like most boys a-growin' up, I
though the farm too slow.

An' longed for "faster" ways where
men's main motto was to "go."

I found a job-four V's a week, four
times what I'd expect
A-jumpin' clods an' splittin' rails, an'
cussin' d alect;
An' yit I'm goin' back, dear Bill, to
where it's "slow" and cool,
An' ef I leave ag'in jest set me down a
screamin' fool!

You see I rented me a room upon a sev-